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Work Stoppages in Government, 1976

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Preface

This report provides a detailed statistical presentation of work stoppage activity in government in 1976. For statistical purposes the situations included in this report have been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

Data include all stoppages lasting a full day or shift or longer and involving six workers or more. Data on stoppages and workers involved refer to all stoppages beginning in the year; days idle refer to all stoppages in effect during the year.

Data for prior years are available in *Work Stoppages in Government, 1958-68* (Report 348); *Government Work Stoppages, 1960, 1969, and 1970; Work Stoppages in Government, 1972* (Report 434); *1973* (Report 437); *1974* (Report 453); and *1975* (Report 483).

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Contents

Page

Summary 1
Level of government 1
Government function 2
Occupation 2
Major issue 2
Stoppages by State 3
Stoppages by month 3

Tables:

1. Work stoppages by level of government, 1942-76 4
2. Selected work stoppage measures, all industries and government, 1975-76 5
3. Work stoppages by level of government, 1975-76 5
4. Work stoppages in government by function, 1975-76 6
5. Work stoppages in government by occupation, 1975-76 7
6. Work stoppages by major issue, all industries and government, 1975-76 8
7. Days of idleness per worker by major issue, all industries and government, 1975-76 9
8. Work stoppages by State and level of government, 1976 10
9. Work stoppages in government by State and function, 1976 12
10. Work stoppages in government by State and occupation, 1976 13
11. Work stoppages in government by month, 1975-76 18

Appendix: Supplementary tables 17

Work Stoppages in Government, 1976

The nationwide labor relations structure present in the private sector is lacking in the public sector. Public sector workers are covered by State legislation that differs in approach and intent. Of the 38 States which have statutory collective bargaining systems governing their public employees, only 7 permit government workers a limited right to strike. The remaining States prohibit work stoppages in the public sector altogether. Some provide for compulsory impasse procedures, such as factfinding and binding arbitration. However, whether or not a State mandates a collective bargaining system, and whether the system permits or prohibits strikes, appears to be less significant in influencing the decision to call a walkout than those factors which influence strike decisions in the private sector: The level of consumer prices and real wages; the national and local unemployment rates; comparisons with other workers' wages, hours, and working conditions; the financial condition of the employer; and public opinion.

Summary

All major indicators of work stoppage activity decreased in the public sector between 1975 and 1976. Government employees faced with massive layoffs in some cities, high local unemployment rates, municipal financial crises, and public resistance to higher taxes engaged in 100 fewer strikes in 1976 (378) than in the peak year of 1975 (table 1). This is the lowest number of stoppages recorded in 1 year since 1970, with the exception of 1971 and 1972 when wage-price controls were in effect. The number of public workers who walked off their jobs in 1976 declined by 43 percent from 1975. Days of idleness attributable to labor disputes fell by one-quarter compared with the 2.2 million days lost in 1975.

Both the idleness rate (0.04 percent of working time) and the participation rate (1.2 percent) of government employees decreased to pre-1975 levels.

In 1975, employee involvement in strikes was 2.2 percent of employment among all industries and in the public sector. However, in 1976, as in earlier years, the participation rate among all industries was higher than in the public sector.

On the average, public sector stoppages in 1976 were larger than disputes among all industries. In 11 of the 19 years between 1958 and 1976, relatively more public employees participated in each stoppage than did workers in both the private and public sector. This was partly due to the large walkouts staged by State employees in those 11 years.

Local government stoppages were longer in 1976 (10.5 days per worker) than in 1975 (7.6 days). Because most government strikes occur at the local level, the duration (as measured by days of idleness per worker) for all government strikes increased to 9.4 days from 6.9 days in 1975. The average length of stoppages was the only measure of public sector strike activity to increase in 1976.

Level of government

Historically and in 1976, work stoppage activity in local government far surpassed levels for Federal and State governments. In only 3 years 1972, 1962, 1959 did the proportion of government stoppages at the local level fall below 90 percent. A higher proportion of local than State government workers have participated in work stoppages over the years. In 1975, 2.9 percent of the local employees struck compared to 2.1 percent of the State employees, and in 1976, the proportion was 1.6 percent compared to 1.0 percent. While 1975 saw the highest percentage of local workers on strike, the 1.0 percent for State workers in 1976 ranks that year among the highest for State worker involvement: Other high years were 1975 (2.1 percent) and 1972 (1.0 percent). Since 1974, the gap between State and local worker involvement has narrowed. Except for 1972, the participation rates of State and local government workers have not been so close since 1964.

Over the 1975-76 period, all major measures of labor dispute activity in local government declined (table 3). The number of local walkouts in 1976 was down about one-fifth from the 35-year high of 446 recorded in 1975, and the number of workers involved in these walkouts was down about two-fifths. Days of idleness decreased by about one-fifth.

A comparison of major work stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more) in 1975 and 1976 explains both the lower worker participation and idleness levels in local government in general, and city government in particular. There was only one major city government strike in 1976—in New York City. The public hospital dispute in New York City accounted for a very small fraction of all local government strikers and days idle in 1976 relative to two very large and long city government stoppages in 1975.

County government experienced a rise in all three major indicators of work stoppage activity. A 34-percent increase in labor disputes between 1975 and 1976 brought the number of stoppages to 59. The number of workers who participated in these disputes (27,000 in 1976) almost doubled. More significantly, days of idleness (306,000) was almost triple the 1975 level.

In 1976, the relative decline in State work stoppage measures was caused by absolute decreases at the State level and marked increases at the county level. Almost two-thirds of the 34,000 State workers who struck and over two-fifths of the 148,000 days idle caused by State government strikes were attributable to a major work stoppage in Massachusetts.

Government function

The increased numbers of workers and days idle in strikes involving administrative services, hospital and health services, and the construction and maintenance of streets and highways were traceable to two major stoppages in 1976 (table 4). Many striking government workers in Massachusetts fulfilled administrative service functions. They accounted for more than four-fifths of all administrative service strikers and almost one-half of all days idle because of disputes involving this function. All of the New York City government workers who participated in a major stoppage in 1976, as well as some of the Massachusetts strikers, worked in the health field. More than three-quarters of the workers and one-half of the days idle in the health services field were accounted for by these two stoppages. To a lesser extent, the increased strike activity in the street and highway sector between 1975 and 1976 resulted from a labor dispute among street and highway employees in Massachusetts.

All strike measures in education declined in 1976. There were 90 fewer disputes, along with a decline of almost two-thirds in workers and almost one-half in idleness attributable to disputes among education employees. A reduction in dispute activity among teachers accounted for the lower levels of work stoppage measures in education.

Occupation

The distribution of work stoppages in many occupations changed markedly between 1975 and 1976 (table 5). The professional and technical category was the only one to undergo significant reductions for all strike measures, primarily because of 80 fewer teacher disputes.

Only the clerical group experienced both higher absolute and relative levels of strike activity. Although the number of stoppages rose by only two between 1975 and 1976, the number of clerical workers who engaged in disputes increased fivefold and the days of idleness almost quadrupled. Two clerical worker stoppages, one in New Jersey and the other in Pennsylvania, accounted for 55 percent of all clerical workers who struck in 1976. More than three-quarters of the days idle because of clerical workers striking were due to the Pennsylvania stoppage alone. The size of these disputes rose from an average of 43 workers to 167 workers per strike, but the average duration fell from 10 days to 8.

Major issue

About two-thirds of the government stoppages occurred because the parties could not agree on general wage issues (table 6). Between 1975 and 1976, the proportion of workers who struck because of wage disputes increased from 45 percent to 69 percent. The idleness rate increased from 56 percent to 78 percent. However, the higher proportions in 1976 did not rise to pre-1975 levels. Although the average size and duration of these strikes declined from 1973 to 1975, such disputes were larger and longer in 1976 than in 1975: Larger by 36 workers; longer by 2 days.

In 1976, accommodations on both job security and plant administration matters led to 32 percent fewer stoppages in each category. These downward movements between 1975 and 1976 are even more significant when considered in relation to the two other major strike measures. The number of workers who participated in disputes over job security declined by two-thirds and those who engaged in walkouts over plant administration decreased by almost nine-tenths. Similarly, there was more than a 50-percent decrease in days idle because of job security issues and greater than a 90-percent decline in idleness over plant administration issues.

Disagreements over union organization and security issues led to more strikes in 1976 than in 1975. The number of workers and days idle over these matters also increased substantially.

The distribution of disputes by major issue varied between government and all industries. Workers who were involved in government wage disputes increased from 45 percent to 69 percent but for all industries the proportion of workers rose from 46 percent to only 50 percent. Moving in opposite directions, days of idleness in public sector disputes called over wage matters increased greatly but all industry idleness over this issue fell slightly. While moving in the same direction in government and throughout the economy, the decline in idleness in the public sector because of disagreements over job security and plant administration was much more pronounced than in all industries combined.

Although stoppages among government workers as a whole and among government workers at the local level were longer (more days idle per worker) in 1976, the trend varied when data were grouped by major issue (table 7). Walkouts throughout the government over union organization and security were shorter than in 1975, as were those called over plant administration and other working conditions. In local government, plant administration disputes were shorter.

The length per worker of stoppages in State government was about the same in 1976 as in 1975. However, the pattern of strike duration by major issue varied markedly between the two years. Walkouts called by State government workers over economic matters, union organization and security, and plant administration were shorter than in

1975. Disputes over job security, on the other hand, averaged 19 days longer per worker.

Stoppages by State

For the third consecutive year, Pennsylvania reported more strikes among public employees than any of the 37 States that experienced work stoppages in 1976 and the District of Columbia (table 8). Pennsylvania also ranked first in the number of workers (23,800) who participated in its 93 labor disputes.

Three heavily industrialized States in the Midwest—Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan—ranked second, third, and fifth in the number of stoppages during 1976. New Jersey experienced the fourth highest number of disputes.

While there were just 23 stoppages in California, it ranked first in the number of days idle (494,200). Over half the days of idleness throughout the State resulted from just two strikes: One among 2,900 county government workers (95,000 days idle) and one among 6,400 city government workers (179,200 days idle).

Pennsylvania experienced relatively more disputes in the education sector (35 percent of all strikes in this sector) than did any other State (tables 9 and 10); there were also proportionately more teachers' strikes than in any other State (36 percent). The State accounted for almost one-fourth of all workers involved and approximately one-half of all days idle attributable to stoppages within education and among teachers.

The major work stoppage in New York by hospital and health services workers accounted for one-half and one-third of the workers and days idle in this function, respectively.

Seven labor disputes in California among production and maintenance workers, other than sanitation and craft workers, accounted for 42 percent of all such workers who struck during 1976.

Stoppages by month

The idleness rate in the public sector during 1976 was 0.04 percent of estimated government working time (table 11). As in past years, labor disputes in government peaked during September when education stoppages tend to occur. Correspondingly, workers involved and days idle reached their highest levels in September.

September's high of 0.15 percent was less than half that month's rate in 1975. Major work stoppages by teachers in 1975 explain September's elevated idleness rate relative to both 1974 and 1976.

Two government walkouts in 1976 that involved more than 10,000 workers were in effect for 3 days in June and 4 days in August. They had a major impact on levels during these months. A statewide stoppage in Massachusetts accounted for 79 percent of all government workers who began strikes in June and 45 percent of idleness during the month. Almost half of the government workers who began strikes in August were participants in New York City's hospital dispute. Slightly less than one-third of the days idle during August were attributable to the city walkout.

Table 1. Work stoppages by level of government, 1942-76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Year	Total[1]			Federal Government			State government			Local government[2]		
	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during year	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during year	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during year	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during year
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6.0	23.7
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10.2	48.5
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.4	8.0	34	5.3	57.7
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3.4	20.0
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(3)	(3)	61	9.6	51.0
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1.1	7.3
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1.4	8.8
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2.9	10.3
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4.0	32.7
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	4.9	28.8
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	8.1	33.4
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6.3	53.4
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(3)	.8	9	1.8	9.6
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.2	.5	16	1.3	6.7
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3.5	11.1
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	.8	4.4
1958	15	1.7	7.5	–	–	–	1	(3)	(3)	14	1.7	7.4
1959	25	2.0	10.5	–	–	–	4	.4	1.6	21	1.6	57.2
1960	36	28.6	58.4	–	–	–	3	1.0	1.2	33	27.6	67.7
1961	28	6.6	15.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	6.6	15.3
1962	28	31.1	79.1	5	4.2	33.8	2	1.7	2.3	21	25.3	43.1
1963	29	4.8	15.4	–	–	–	2	.3	2.2	27	4.6	67.7
1964	41	22.7	70.8	–	–	–	4	.3	3.2	37	22.5	57.7
1965	42	11.9	146.0	–	–	–	–	–	[4]1.3	42	11.9	145.0
1966	142	105.0	455.0	–	–	–	9	3.1	6.0	133	102.0	449.0
1967	181	132.0	1,250.0	–	–	–	12	4.7	16.3	169	127.0	1,230.0
1968	254	201.8	2,545.2	3	1.7	9.6	16	9.3	42.8	235	190.9	2,492.8
1969	411	160.0	745.7	2	.6	1.1	37	20.5	152.4	372	139.0	592.2
1970	412	333.5	2,023.2	3	155.8	648.3	23	8.8	44.6	386	168.9	1,330.5
1971	329	152.6	901.4	2	1.0	8.1	23	14.5	81.8	304	137.1	811.6
1972	375	142.1	1,257.3	–	–	–	40	27.4	273.7	335	114.7	983.5
1973	387	196.4	2,303.9	1	.5	4.6	29	12.3	133.0	357	183.7	2,166.3
1974	384	160.7	1,404.2	2	.5	1.4	34	24.7	86.4	348	135.4	1,316.3
1975	478	318.5	2,204.4	–	–	–	32	66.6	300.5	446	252.0	1,903.9
1976	378	180.7	1,690.7	1	(3)	(3)	25	33.8	148.2	352	146.8	1,542.6

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics has published data on strikes in government in its annual reports since 1942. Before that year, they had been included in a "miscellaneous category—other nonmanufacturing industries. From 1942 through 1957, data refer only to strikes in administrative, protective, and sanitary services of government. Stoppages in establishments owned by governments were classified in their appropriate industry, for example, public schools and libraries were included in education services, not in government. Beginning in 1958, stoppages in such establishments were included under the government classification. Stoppages in publicly owned utilities, transportation, and schools were reclassified back to 1947 but a complete reclassification was not attempted. After 1957, dashes denote zeros.

[2] Includes all stoppages at the county, city, and special district level.

[3] Fewer than 100.

[4] Idleness in 1965 resulted from 2 stoppages that began in 1964.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 2. Selected work stoppage measures, all industries and government, 1975-76

Item	1975				1976			
	All industries	Government			All industries	Government		
		Total[1]	State	Local		Total[1]	State	Local
Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.07
Workers involved as a percent of total employment	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.6
Average number of workers involved per stoppage	347	666	2,081	565	428	478	1,352	417
Average days of idleness per worker	17.9	6.9	4.5	7.6	15.6	9.4	4.4	10.5

[1] Includes data for 1 work stoppage in the Federal Government.

Table 3. Work stoppages by level of government, 1975-76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Level	Strikes		Workers involved		Days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	1975					
Total	478	100.0	318.5	100.0	2,204.4	100.0
Federal	–	–	–	–	–	–
State	32	6.7	66.6	20.9	300.5	13.6
County	44	9.2	15.0	4.7	78.8	3.6
City	252	52.7	192.3	60.4	1,419.4	64.4
Special district[1]	150	31.4	44.7	14.0	405.7	18.4
	1976					
Total	378	100.0	180.7	100.0	1,690.7	100.0
Federal	1	.3	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
State	25	6.6	33.8	18.7	148.2	8.8
County	59	15.6	27.2	15.1	305.5	18.1
City	177	46.8	82.6	45.7	712.9	42.2
Special district[1]	116	30.7	37.0	20.5	524.2	31.0

[1] Includes all strikes that cross jurisdictional lines as well as strikes that occur in specially created districts that do not conform to preexisting political boundary lines.

[2] Fewer than 50.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 4. Work stoppages in government by function, 1975–76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Function	Strikes		Workers involved		Days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	1975					
Total	[1]478	100.0	318.5	100.0	2,204.4	100.0
Administrative services	3	.6	.4	.1	.6	(2)
Welfare services	5	1.0	22.8	7.2	90.4	4.1
Law enforcement and correction	18	3.8	3.7	1.2	13.0	.6
Fire protection	11	2.3	1.5	.5	11.6	.5
Sanitation services	13	2.7	7.1	2.2	9.7	.4
Education	277	57.9	211.7	66.5	1,636.3	74.2
Streets and highways	17	3.6	.7	.2	6.1	.3
Parks and recreation	4	.8	.5	.2	9.9	.4
Libraries	1	.2	.1	(2)	2.1	.1
Museums	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals and health services	19	4.0	4.5	1.4	17.1	.8
Transportation and allied facilities	19	4.0	24.9	7.8	119.0	5.4
Other utilities	9	1.9	3.2	1.0	60.4	2.7
Other	13	2.7	.8	.3	8.8	.4
Combinations	74	15.5	36.7	11.5	219.5	10.0
	1976					
Total	[1]378	100.0	180.7	100.0	1,690.7	100.0
Administrative services	9	2.4	4.6	2.6	23.1	1.4
Welfare services	4	1.1	4.5	2.5	13.8	.8
Law enforcement and correction	22	5.8	5.0	2.8	10.9	.6
Fire protection	12	3.2	1.6	.9	6.5	.4
Sanitation services	16	4.2	4.1	2.3	13.0	.8
Education	187	49.5	83.0	45.9	862.3	51.0
Streets and highways	19	5.0	4.7	2.6	25.0	1.5
Parks and recreation	2	.5	1.5	.8	4.6	.3
Libraries	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals and health services	18	4.8	27.4	15.2	105.0	6.2
Transportation and allied facilities	18	4.8	13.0	7.2	224.9	13.3
Other utilities	9	2.4	2.1	1.2	18.7	1.1
Other	12	3.2	1.1	.6	11.5	.7
Combinations	57	15.1	28.1	15.6	371.6	22.0

[1] Totals do not equal the sum of the components because individual stoppages occurring in 2 groups or more have been counted in each. Workers involved and days of idleness have been allocated among the respective functions.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 5. Work stoppages in government by occupation, 1975-76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Occupation	Strikes		Workers involved		Days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	1975					
Total	[1]478	100.0	318.5	100.0	2,204.4	100.0
Professional and technical	229	47.9	191.0	60.0	1,455.8	66.0
Teachers	218	45.6	182.3	57.2	1,419.8	64.4
Nurses	4	.8	1.1	.3	1.9	.1
Other	11	2.3	7.6	2.4	34.1	1.5
Clerical	7	1.5	.3	.1	2.9	.1
Production and maintenance	120	25.1	22.5	7.1	158.8	7.2
Sanitation	6	1.3	6.4	2.0	7.0	.3
Crafts	7	1.5	.5	.2	2.6	.1
Other	107	22.4	15.6	4.9	149.2	6.8
Protective	31	6.5	6.1	1.9	29.1	1.3
Police	11	2.3	2.1	.7	5.9	.3
Fire	11	2.3	1.5	.5	11.6	.5
Police and fire	3	.6	1.5	.5	5.9	.3
Other	6	1.3	1.0	.3	5.7	.3
Other	87	18.2	98.4	30.9	557.9	25.3
	1976					
Total	[1]378	100.0	180.7	100.0	1,690.7	100.0
Professional and technical	147	38.9	66.7	36.9	759.3	44.9
Teachers	138	36.5	65.1	36.0	713.5	42.2
Nurses	2	.5	1.0	.6	21.7	1.3
Other	7	1.9	.6	.3	24.1	1.4
Clerical	9	2.4	1.5	.8	11.3	.7
Production and maintenance	107	28.3	35.6	19.7	461.7	27.3
Sanitation	13	3.4	3.4	1.9	12.1	.7
Crafts	6	1.6	.3	.2	1.0	.1
Other	88	23.3	31.9	17.7	448.6	26.5
Protective	39	10.3	6.9	3.8	19.2	1.1
Police	15	4.0	1.9	1.1	3.2	.2
Fire	12	3.2	1.6	.9	6.5	.4
Police and fire	3	.8	1.2	.7	5.2	.3
Other	9	2.4	2.2	1.2	4.3	.3
Other	76	20.1	69.9	38.7	439.2	26.0

[1] See footnote 1, table 4.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 6. Work stoppages by major issue, all industries and government, 1975-76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Issue	1975				1976			
	All industries		Government		All industries		Government	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Stoppages							
Total	5,031	100.0	478	100.0	5,648	100.00	378	100.0
General wage changes	2,619	52.1	312	65.3	2,857	50.6	250	66.1
Supplementary benefits	53	1.1	4	.8	53	.9	3	.8
Wage adjustments	126	2.5	7	1.5	142	2.5	7	1.9
Hours of work	7	.1	2	.4	6	.1	2	.5
Other contractual matters	75	1.5	8	1.7	143	2.5	7	1.9
Union organization and security	268	5.3	25	5.2	325	5.8	32	8.5
Job security	257	5.1	54	11.3	316	5.6	37	9.8
Plant administration	1,142	22.7	47	9.8	1,290	22.8	32	8.5
Other working conditions	137	2.7	10	2.1	185	3.3	2	.5
Interunion or intraunion matters	317	6.3	9	1.9	285	5.1	6	1.6
Not reported	30	.6	–	–	46	.8	–	–
	Workers involved							
Total	1,745.6	100.0	318.5	100.0	2,420.0	100.0	180.7	100.0
General wage changes	810.4	46.4	143.1	44.9	1,211.0	50.0	123.7	68.5
Supplementary benefits	23.0	1.3	2.2	.7	10.4	.4	.4	.2
Wage adjustments	38.5	2.2	.9	.3	51.9	2.1	2.1	1.2
Hours of work	.3	(1)	(2)	(1)	2.2	.1	.6	.3
Other contractual matters	23.6	1.4	.5	.2	185.3	7.7	.5	.3
Union organization and security	92.3	5.3	8.2	2.6	126.8	5.2	13.1	7.2
Job security	205.7	11.8	90.3	28.4	235.5	9.7	30.4	16.8
Plant administration	431.6	24.7	68.7	21.6	489.0	20.2	8.4	4.6
Other working conditions	40.0	2.3	2.2	.7	50.3	2.1	1.0	.6
Interunion or intraunion matters	77.7	4.5	2.2	.7	54.7	2.3	.6	.3
Not reported	2.5	.1	–	–	2.8	.1	–	–
	Days idle							
Total	31,237.0	100.0	2,204.4	100.0	37,858.9	100.0	1,690.7	100.0
General wage changes	22,221.7	71.1	1,240.1	56.3	23,778.6	62.8	1,317.0	77.9
Supplementary benefits	277.8	.9	15.1	.7	189.0	.5	1.2	.1
Wage adjustments	364.3	1.2	3.7	.2	562.0	1.5	6.0	.4
Hours of work	9.8	(1)	.1	(1)	56.9	.2	1.6	.1
Other contractual matters	405.8	1.3	1.0	(1)	3,973.9	10.5	3.3	.2
Union organization and security	1,488.0	4.8	82.6	3.7	2,454.9	6.5	109.9	6.5
Job security	3,153.6	10.1	449.2	20.4	3,551.1	9.4	211.3	12.5
Plant administration	2,883.7	9.2	399.2	18.1	2,776.6	7.3	26.8	1.6
Other working conditions	197.9	.6	10.1	.5	178.1	.5	3.1	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters	200.5	.6	3.2	.1	288.2	.8	10.5	.6
Not reported	33.5	.1	–	–	49.5	.1	–	–

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 7. Days of idleness per worker by major issue, all industries and government, 1975-76

Issue	1975				1976			
	All industries	Government			All industries	Government		
		Total	State	Local		Total	State	Local
Economic issues[1]	26.2	8.6	9.4	8.6	19.3	10.5	4.0	12.2
Other contractual matters	17.2	2.0	1.0	3.0	21.5	6.6	—	8.5
Union organization and security	16.1	10.1	14.0	9.5	19.4	8.4	5.7	9.8
Job security	15.3	5.0	4.3	6.4	15.1	7.0	23.0	6.7
Plant administration	6.7	5.8	2.2	5.9	5.7	3.2	1.6	3.6
Other working conditions	4.9	4.6	3.0	4.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	(2)
Interunion or intraunion matters	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	5.3	17.5	(2)	17.3

[1] Includes general wage changes, supplementary benefits, wage adjustments, and hours of work.

[2] Fewer than 50 workers or days idle.

NOTE: Dashes denote zeros.

Table 8. Work stoppages by State and level of government, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Total	Stoppages beginning in year				
		Federal	State	County	City	Special district
ALL STATES	378	1	25	59	177	116
ALABAMA	8	–	2	1	5	–
ALASKA	2	–	2	–	–	–
ARIZONA	–	–	–	–	–	–
ARKANSAS	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALIFORNIA	23	–	–	5	6	12
COLORADO	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONNECTICUT	6	–	–	–	6	–
DELAWARE	–	–	–	–	–	–
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	–	–	–	2	–
FLORIDA	4	–	1	–	2	1
GEORGIA	2	–	–	–	1	1
HAWAII	1	–	–	1	–	–
IDAHO	3	–	–	1	2	–
ILLINOIS	43	–	4	5	19	15
INDIANA	4	–	1	1	1	1
IOWA	1	–	–	–	1	–
KANSAS	–	–	–	–	–	–
KENTUCKY	8	–	–	3	5	–
LOUISIANA	1	–	–	–	1	–
MAINE	1	–	–	–	1	–
MARYLAND	1	–	–	1	–	–
MASSACHUSETTS	4	–	1	–	3	–
MICHIGAN	26	–	3	5	15	3
MINNESOTA	4	–	–	–	3	1
MISSISSIPPI	1	–	–	–	1	–
MISSOURI	4	–	–	–	3	1
MONTANA	3	–	1	1	–	1
NEBRASKA	–	–	–	–	–	–
NEVADA	–	–	–	–	–	–
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	–	–	–	1	–
NEW JERSEY	30	–	2	5	18	5
NEW MEXICO	3	–	–	–	2	1
NEW YORK	15	–	1	2	7	5
NORTH CAROLINA	4	–	–	1	3	–
NORTH DAKOTA	–	–	–	–	–	–
OHIO	44	–	2	6	31	7
OKLAHOMA	1	–	–	–	1	–
OREGON	6	–	1	–	4	1
PENNSYLVANIA	92	–	2	14	18	59
RHODE ISLAND	4	–	1	–	2	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTH DAKOTA	–	–	–	–	–	–
TENNESSEE	6	–	–	–	6	–
TEXAS	1	–	–	–	1	–
UTAH	–	–	–	–	–	–
VERMONT	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIRGINIA	1	1	–	–	–	–
WASHINGTON	5	–	1	1	2	1
WEST VIRGINIA	4	–	–	2	2	–
WISCONSIN	10	–	–	6	4	–
WYOMING	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Work stoppages by State and level of government, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Workers involved					
	Total	Federal	State	County	City	Special district
ALL STATES	180.7	(2)	33.8	27.2	82.6	37.0
ALABAMA	2.3	-	1.1	(2)	1.1	-
ALASKA	4.2	-	4.2	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	21.6	-	-	4.1	7.0	10.6
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	2.1	-	-	-	2.1	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2.1	-	-	-	2.1	-
FLORIDA	.2	-	(2)	-	.1	(2)
GEORGIA	.3	-	-	-	.3	(2)
HAWAII	.6	-	-	.6	-	-
IDAHO	.6	-	-	(2)	.5	-
ILLINOIS	8.3	-	.6	1.3	3.3	3.1
INDIANA	.4	-	.1	(2)	.2	.1
IOWA	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	9.9	-	-	9.5	.4	-
LOUISIANA	.8	-	-	-	.8	-
MAINE	.1	-	-	-	.1	-
MARYLAND	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	23.1	-	21.1	-	2.0	-
MICHIGAN	9.1	-	2.2	2.2	4.4	.3
MINNESOTA	1.6	-	-	-	1.2	.4
MISSISSIPPI	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
MISSOURI	.4	-	-	-	.2	.2
MONTANA	.8	-	.6	.1	-	(2)
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.9	-	-	-	.9	-
NEW JERSEY	16.1	-	1.3	1.3	12.9	.7
NEW MEXICO	.6	-	-	-	.6	(2)
NEW YORK	20.6	-	(2)	1.2	18.0	1.4
NORTH CAROLINA	.3	-	-	(2)	.3	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	11.6	-	.8	.7	7.3	2.8
OKLAHOMA	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
OREGON	.4	-	.1	-	.3	(2)
PENNSYLVANIA	23.8	-	.6	3.5	3.4	16.3
RHODE ISLAND	2.6	-	.1	-	2.3	.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	2.6	-	-	-	2.6	-
TEXAS	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	6.8	-	.9	(2)	5.0	.9
WEST VIRGINIA	.1	-	-	.1	(2)	-
WISCONSIN	4.3	-	-	1.3	3.0	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Work stoppages by State and level of government, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Days idle during year					
	Total	Federal	State	County	City	Special district
ALL STATES	1,690.7	(2)	148.2	305.5	712.9	524.2
ALABAMA	10.9	-	3.5	(2)	7.4	-
ALASKA	24.9	-	24.9	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	494.2	-	-	108.6	182.5	203.1
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	7.6	-	-	-	7.6	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5.6	-	-	-	5.6	-
FLORIDA	1.3	-	.1	-	.1	1.0
GEORGIA	.4	-	-	-	.3	.1
HAWAII	.6	-	-	.6	-	-
IDAHO	2.1	-	-	(2)	2.0	-
ILLINOIS	62.9	-	11.8	22.4	16.1	12.6
INDIANA	2.4	-	.2	.3	.6	1.3
IOWA	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	95.0	-	-	94.1	1.0	-
LOUISIANA	1.7	-	-	(2)	1.7	-
MAINE	.2	-	-	-	.2	-
MARYLAND	4.8	-	-	4.8	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	70.3	-	63.4	-	6.8	-
MICHIGAN	47.2	-	11.9	7.9	25.2	2.2
MINNESOTA	15.5	-	-	-	5.2	10.3
MISSISSIPPI	.1	-	-	-	.1	-
MISSOURI	2.4	-	-	-	1.9	.4
MONTANA	1.0	-	.6	.1	-	.3
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.1	-	-	-	8.1	-
NEW JERSEY	73.6	-	1.3	3.9	66.4	2.0
NEW MEXICO	7.4	-	-	-	7.3	.1
NEW YORK	129.4	-	20.3	11.6	90.9	6.6
NORTH CAROLINA	1.4	-	-	(2)	1.4	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	85.1	-	5.3	16.6	41.6	21.5
OKLAHOMA	.2	-	-	-	.2	-
OREGON	2.2	-	.6	-	1.4	.1
PENNSYLVANIA	414.6	-	1.2	20.7	137.3	255.4
RHODE ISLAND	4.7	-	.1	-	2.6	2.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	6.0	-	-	-	6.0	-
TEXAS	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	65.6	-	2.7	.1	57.6	5.2
WEST VIRGINIA	.5	-	-	.3	.2	-
WISCONSIN	40.8	-	-	13.4	27.4	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and days idle were allocated among the States.

[2] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 9. Work stoppages in government by State and function, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Stoppages beginning in year					
	Law enforcement and correction	Fire protection	Sanitary services	Education	Hospitals and health services	All others
ALL STATES	22	12	16	187	18	127
ALABAMA	2	-	2	2	1	1
ALASKA	-	-	-	1	-	1
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	1	-	2	8	1	11
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	3	2	-	1
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	1	-	1
FLORIDA	-	1	-	-	2	1
GEORGIA	-	-	1	-	1	-
HAWAII	1	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	2	-	1
ILLINOIS	1	3	-	26	1	12
INDIANA	1	-	-	1	1	1
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	1
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	3	-	3	-	2
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	1
MAINE	-	1	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	1	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	1	-	1	-	1	3
MICHIGAN	1	-	2	15	-	8
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	2	-	2
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	1	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	1	-	3
MONTANA	-	-	-	1	1	1
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	1	-	-
NEW JERSEY	5	-	1	14	1	10
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	2	-	1
NEW YORK	1	-	-	9	1	4
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1	1	-	-	1
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	4	3	1	19	1	17
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	1
OREGON	1	-	-	1	-	4
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	66	3	24
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	2	-	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	1	1	-	2
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	1
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	1
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	3	-	2
WEST VIRGINIA	2	-	-	1	-	1
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	2	3	5
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work stoppages in government by State and function, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Workers involved					
	Law enforcement and correction	Fire protection	Sanitary services	Education	Hospitals and health services	All others
ALL STATES	5.0	1.6	4.1	83.0	27.4	59.7
ALABAMA	.1	-	.1	.7	1.0	.3
ALASKA	-	-	-	.2	-	4.0
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	(2)	-	.4	3.4	.4	17.4
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	.7	1.3	-	.1
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	2.1	-	(2)
FLORIDA	-	(2)	-	-	.1	(2)
GEORGIA	-	-	.3	-	(2)	-
HAWAII	.6	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	.5	-	(2)
ILLINOIS	.1	.9	-	5.1	1.0	1.2
INDIANA	.1	-	-	.1	(2)	.2
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	.2	-	9.5	-	.2
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	.8
MAINE	-	.1	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	1.8	-	1.5	-	8.1	11.8
MICHIGAN	.8	-	.1	5.6	-	2.6
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	.5	-	1.1
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	.2	-	.2
MONTANA	-	-	-	(2)	.6	.1
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	.9	-	-
NEW JERSEY	.9	-	.1	12.3	.1	2.7
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	.4	-	.3
NEW YORK	(2)	-	-	5.5	13.4	1.7
NORTH CAROLINA	.1	.1	.2	-	-	(2)
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	.5	.3	.1	5.5	1.2	4.0
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
OREGON	(2)	-	-	.2	-	.1
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	17.6	1.0	5.2
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	.1	-	2.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	.5	1.4	-	.6
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	5.9	-	.9
WEST VIRGINIA	(2)	-	-	.1	-	(2)
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	2.8	.3	1.2
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work stoppages in government by State and function, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Days idle during year					
	Law enforcement and correction	Fire protection	Sanitary services	Education	Hospitals and health services	All others
ALL STATES	10.9	6.5	13.0	862.3	105.0	693.1
ALABAMA	.4	-	.6	1.6	3.0	5.3
ALASKA	-	-	-	.9	-	24.0
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	(2)	-	3.2	19.1	.9	471.0
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	1.1	6.1	-	.4
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	5.6	-	(2)
FLORIDA	-	(2)	-	-	1.1	.1
GEORGIA	-	-	.3	-	.1	-
HAWAII	.6	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	2.0	-	(2)
ILLINOIS	.3	5.2	-	20.6	21.7	15.2
INDIANA	.2	-	-	1.3	.3	.6
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	.6	-	94.1	-	.4
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	(2)	-	1.7
MAINE	-	.2	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	5.4	-	4.5	-	24.2	36.1
MICHIGAN	.8	-	.3	36.8	-	9.3
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	11.0	-	4.5
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	.1	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	.4	-	1.9
MONTANA	-	-	-	.3	.6	.1
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	8.1	-	-
NEW JERSEY	1.2	-	.1	68.2	.1	7.9
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	2.1	-	5.2
NEW YORK	(2)	-	-	61.5	35.1	12.8
NORTH CAROLINA	.2	.1	1.1	-	-	(2)
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	1.7	.4	.1	46.3	13.2	23.4
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	.2
OREGON	.1	-	-	1.2	-	.9
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	390.2	2.5	21.9
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	2.2	-	2.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	1.6	1.4	-	3.1
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	53.0	-	12.6
WEST VIRGINIA	(2)	-	-	.3	-	.2
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	27.0	2.1	11.6
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] See footnote 1, table 8.

[2] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 10. Work stoppages in government by State and occupation, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Stoppages beginning in year												
	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation	Crafts	Other	Police	Fire	Police and fire	Other	
ALL STATES	378	138	2	7	9	13	6	88	15	12	3	9	76
ALABAMA	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	1
ALASKA	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	23	6	1	1	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	5
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	6	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
GEORGIA	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ILLINOIS	43	21	1	-	-	-	2	12	1	3	-	-	3
INDIANA	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
IOWA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MARYLAND	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
MICHIGAN	26	8	-	-	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	8
MINNESOTA	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MISSISSIPPI	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	30	11	-	-	2	1	-	6	2	-	-	3	5
NEW MEXICO	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
NEW YORK	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5
NORTH CAROLINA	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	44	13	-	1	-	1	-	10	3	3	3	1	9
OKLAHOMA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
OREGON	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	93	49	-	1	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	19
RHODE ISLAND	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TEXAS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
WEST VIRGINIA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Work stoppages in government by State and occupation, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Workers involved												
	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation	Crafts	Other	Police	Fire	Police and fire	Other	
ALL STATES	180.7	65.1	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.4	0.3	31.9	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.2	69.9
ALABAMA	2.3	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	1.0	.1	-	-	-	1.0
ALASKA	4.2	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	21.6	2.6	(2)	.4	-	.4	.1	13.5	-	-	-	-	4.6
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	2.1	1.8	-	-	-	.2	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2.1	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	.2	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)	-
GEORGIA	.3	-	-	-	(2)	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	.6	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
ILLINOIS	8.3	4.7	1.0	-	-	-	(2)	.5	.1	.9	-	-	1.0
INDIANA	.4	.1	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3
IOWA	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	9.9	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	.2	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-
MARYLAND	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	23.1	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	.4	-	-	-	-	21.2
MICHIGAN	9.1	1.9	-	-	.1	.1	-	3.2	.8	-	-	-	3.0
MINNESOTA	1.6	.5	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
MISSISSIPPI	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	.4	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA	.8	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.9	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	16.1	10.0	-	-	.6	.1	-	.9	(2)	-	-	1.3	3.3
NEW MEXICO	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	.3
NEW YORK	20.6	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	.4	14.9
NORTH CAROLINA	.3	-	-	(2)	-	.2	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	11.6	8.4	-	(2)	-	.1	-	2.8	.2	.3	1.2	.3	2.1
OKLAHOMA	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
OREGON	.4	.2	-	.1	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	23.8	15.6	-	(2)	.5	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	.1	3.8
RHODE ISLAND	2.6	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	2.6	1.4	-	-	-	.5	-	.2	-	-	-	-	.5
TEXAS	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	6.8	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	4.6
WEST VIRGINIA	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	(2)	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	4.3	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	1.1
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Work stoppages in government by State and occupation, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Days idle during year												
	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation	Crafts	Other	Police	Fire	Police and fire	Other	
ALL STATES	1,690.7	713.5	21.7	24.1	11.3	12.1	1.0	448.7	3.2	6.5	5.2	4.3	439.2
ALABAMA	10.9	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	6.9	.4	-	-	-	3.0
ALASKA	24.9	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	494.2	16.5	(2)	.9	-	3.2	.4	351.5	-	-	-	-	121.6
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	7.6	6.6	-	-	-	.6	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5.6	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	.1	1.0	-	(2)	-	.1	-
GEORGIA	.4	-	-	-	.1	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	2.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
ILLINOIS	62.9	19.0	21.7	-	-	-	.1	3.1	.3	5.2	-	-	13.6
INDIANA	2.4	1.3	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
IOWA	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	95.0	94.1	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	.6	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	(2)
MAINE	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-
MARYLAND	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	70.3	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	63.5
MICHIGAN	47.2	9.3	-	-	.1	.1	-	16.6	.8	-	-	-	20.5
MINNESOTA	15.5	11.0	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
MISSISSIPPI	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	2.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA	1.0	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	73.6	39.2	-	-	2.1	.1	-	2.9	.1	-	-	1.6	27.7
NEW MEXICO	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	5.2
NEW YORK	129.4	61.2	-	20.3	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	.8	47.0
NORTH CAROLINA	1.4	-	-	(2)	-	1.1	-	-	.2	.1	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	85.1	39.7	-	1.9	-	.1	-	17.4	.8	.4	5.2	.9	18.7
OKLAHOMA	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
OREGON	2.2	1.2	-	.6	-	-	-	.3	.1	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	414.6	360.7	-	(2)	8.7	-	-	20.8	-	-	-	.4	23.5
RHODE ISLAND	4.7	2.2	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	6.0	1.4	-	-	-	1.6	-	.2	-	-	-	-	2.9
TEXAS	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	65.6	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	-	-	46.0
WEST VIRGINIA	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	(2)	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	40.8	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	13.3
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] See footnote 1, table 8.

[2] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table 11. Work stoppages in government by month, 1975-76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Month	Stoppages beginning in month		Days idle during month	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	As percent of estimated government working time
1975	478	318.5	2,204.4	0.06
January	37	17.5	126.9	.04
February	19	6.8	52.5	.02
March	18	9.0	73.1	.02
April	24	2.9	20.8	.01
May	30	7.3	40.4	.01
June	18	4.3	33.1	.01
July	40	73.0	322.8	.11
August	56	13.9	65.2	.02
September	155	149.3	1,144.4	.37
October	48	18.7	159.8	.05
November	16	3.5	49.8	.02
December	17	12.3	115.6	.03
1976	378	180.7	1,690.7	0.04
January	30	6.9	150.0	.05
February	20	6.9	41.1	.01
March	25	11.8	69.7	.02
April	34	9.3	210.6	.06
May	19	7.6	77.4	.03
June	16	26.7	140.2	.04
July	30	9.9	73.2	.02
August	48	27.6	114.3	.04
September	81	38.4	454.3	.15
October	41	12.5	145.6	.05
November	26	19.2	100.8	.03
December	8	3.7	113.5	.03

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Appendix: Supplementary Tables

Table A-1. Work stoppages by major issue and level of government, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Major issue	Total	Federal	State	County	City	Special district
	Stoppages beginning in year					
ALL ISSUES	376	1	25	59	177	116
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	250	-	14	47	111	78
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	3	-	-	-	2	1
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	7	-	-	-	6	1
HOURS OF WORK	4	-	-	-	2	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	7	-	-	-	3	4
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	32	-	4	4	22	2
JOB SECURITY	37	-	1	1	16	19
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	32	1	4	5	12	10
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	2	-	1	1	-	-
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	6	-	1	1	3	1
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Workers involved					
ALL ISSUES	180.7	(1)	33.8	27.2	82.6	37.0
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	123.7	-	26.5	24.2	44.1	28.9
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	.4	-	-	-	.3	.1
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	2.1	-	-	-	2.0	(1)
HOURS OF WORK	.6	-	-	-	.6	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	.5	-	-	-	.1	.3
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	13.1	-	4.5	1.5	7.0	.1
JOB SECURITY	30.4	-	.5	.1	20.3	5.5
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	8.4	(1)	1.3	1.0	4.0	1.9
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	1.0	-	1.0	(1)	-	-
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	.6	-	(1)	.3	.3	(1)
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Days idle during year					
ALL ISSUES	1,690.7	(1)	148.2	305.5	712.9	524.2
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	1,317.0	-	103.8	289.2	498.2	425.8
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	1.2	-	-	-	.5	.7
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	6.0	-	2.0	-	3.7	.2
HOURS OF WORK	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	3.3	-	-	-	.4	3.0
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	169.9	-	25.6	4.0	76.6	3.6
JOB SECURITY	211.3	-	11.5	1.3	116.4	82.2
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	26.8	(1)	2.1	1.5	14.6	8.6
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	3.1	-	3.0	.1	-	-
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	10.5	-	(1)	9.4	1.0	(1)
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

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Table A-2. Work stoppages in government by major issue and union participation, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Major issue	Union participation			
	Total	Called or supported strike	Did not call or support strike	No information
	Stoppages beginning in year			
ALL ISSUES	378	314	41	23
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	250	211	26	13
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	3	2	1	-
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	7	4	-	3
HOURS OF WORK	2	2	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	7	6	1	-
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	32	25	3	4
JOB SECURITY	37	36	1	-
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	32	21	8	3
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	2	2	-	-
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	6	5	1	-
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-
	Workers involved			
ALL ISSUES	180.7	169.1	10.3	1.3
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	123.7	115.9	6.7	1.1
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	.4	.2	.2	-
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	2.1	2.0	-	.1
HOURS OF WORK	.6	.6	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	.5	.4	(1)	-
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	13.1	12.6	.5	.1
JOB SECURITY	30.4	28.3	2.1	-
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	8.4	7.6	.8	(1)
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	1.0	1.0	-	-
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	.6	.6	(1)	-
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-
	Days idle during year			
ALL ISSUES	1,690.7	1,658.7	30.1	2.0
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	1,317.0	1,296.6	21.0	1.4
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	1.2	1.0	.2	-
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	6.0	5.8	-	.2
HOURS OF WORK	1.6	1.6	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	3.3	3.3	(1)	-
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	109.9	108.0	1.5	.3
JOB SECURITY	211.3	205.7	5.6	-
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	26.8	25.1	1.7	(1)
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	3.1	3.1	-	-
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	10.5	10.5	(1)	-
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-

[1] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table A-3. Work stoppages by occupation and level of government, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Occupation	Total	Federal	State	County	City	Special district
	Stoppages beginning in year					
ALL OCCUPATIONS	378	1	25	59	177	116
TEACHERS	138	-	2	8	46	82
NURSES	2	-	-	2	-	-
TEACHERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL	7	-	1	5	1	-
CLERICAL	9	-	1	2	5	1
SALES	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION WORKERS	13	-	-	1	12	-
CRAFT WORKERS	6	-	-	-	6	-
COMBINATION OF BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	28	-	2	1	19	6
BLUE-COLLAR AND MANUAL	60	-	6	13	28	15
POLICE	15	1	-	4	10	-
FIRE FIGHTERS	12	-	-	-	12	-
POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS	3	-	-	-	3	-
OTHER COMBINATIONS OF PROTECTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PROTECTIVE	9	-	5	2	1	1
SERVICE WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND CLERICAL	10	-	2	4	3	1
CLERICAL AND BLUE-COLLAR	23	-	3	3	12	5
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND BLUE-COLLAR	6	-	-	3	2	1
SALES AND BLUE-COLLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROTECTIVE AND BLUE-COLLAR	12	-	1	2	9	-
PROFESSIONAL, CLERICAL, AND BLUE-COLLAR	25	-	6	9	8	6
SALES AND CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALES, BLUE-COLLAR, AND CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND BLUE-COLLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Workers involved					
ALL OCCUPATIONS	188.7	(1)	33.8	27.2	82.6	37.0
TEACHERS	65.1	-	.5	11.9	29.0	23.7
NURSES	1.8	-	-	1.8	-	-
TEACHERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL	.6	-	.1	.5	(1)	-
CLERICAL	1.5	-	.1	.2	1.2	(1)
SALES	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION WORKERS	3.4	-	-	.4	3.0	-
CRAFT WORKERS	.3	-	-	-	.3	-
COMBINATION OF BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	18.7	-	.6	.4	10.6	7.0
BLUE-COLLAR AND MANUAL	13.2	-	1.0	3.1	5.4	3.7
POLICE	1.9	(1)	-	.7	1.2	-
FIRE FIGHTERS	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-
POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	-
OTHER COMBINATIONS OF PROTECTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PROTECTIVE	2.2	-	1.6	.1	.1	.4
SERVICE WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND CLERICAL	8.6	-	2.0	.8	5.7	(1)
CLERICAL AND BLUE-COLLAR	5.8	-	1.6	.3	3.0	.9
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND BLUE-COLLAR	13.7	-	-	.2	13.5	(1)
SALES AND BLUE-COLLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROTECTIVE AND BLUE-COLLAR	2.3	-	.1	.5	1.7	-
PROFESSIONAL, CLERICAL, AND BLUE-COLLAR	39.5	-	26.3	6.9	5.2	1.1
SALES AND CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALES, BLUE-COLLAR, AND CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND BLUE-COLLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages by occupation and level of government, 1976—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Occupation	Total	Federal	State	County	City	Special district
	Days idle during year					
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,690.7	(1)	148.2	305.5	712.9	524.2
TEACHERS	713.5	-	1.8	135.6	286.3	309.7
NURSES	21.7	-	-	21.7	-	-
TEACHERS ARE OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROFESSIONAL ARE TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL	24.1	-	20.9	3.1	.1	-
CLERICAL	11.3	-	.1	.2	10.8	.1
SALES	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION WORKERS	12.1	-	-	3.2	8.9	-
CRAFT WORKERS	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-
COMBINATION OF BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	383.8	-	2.9	1.6	206.7	172.6
BLUE-COLLAR AND MANUAL	44.4	-	3.8	18.3	25.8	17.8
POLICE	3.2	(1)	-	.9	2.3	-
FIRE FIGHTERS	6.5	-	-	-	6.5	-
POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS	5.2	-	-	-	5.2	-
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF PROTECTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PROTECTIVE	4.3	-	3.8	.4	.1	.8
SERVICE WORKERS	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND CLERICAL	74.6	-	14.5	11.1	50.7	.2
CLERICAL AND BLUE-COLLAR	58.5	-	11.1	1.7	28.3	17.4
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND BLUE-COLLAR	37.8	-	-	2.3	35.2	.3
SALES AND BLUE-COLLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROTECTIVE AND BLUE-COLLAR	15.2	-	.2	2.0	13.0	-
PROFESSIONAL, CLERICAL, AND BLUE-COLLAR	451.1	-	90.6	123.3	31.9	5.3
SALES AND CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALES, BLUE-COLLAR, AND CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND BLUE-COLLAR	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table A-4. Work stoppages by government level and function, and occupation, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Level and function	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation	Crafts	Other	Police	Fire	Police and fire	Other	
	Stoppages beginning in year												
ALL FUNCTIONS	3/37a	13a	2	7	9	13	4	68	15	12	3	9	7a
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	9	–	–	1	a	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
WELFARE SERVICES	a	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	a
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	5	2
FIRE PROTECTION	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	
SANITATION SERVICES	16	1	–	–	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
EDUCATION	1a7	1a3	–	1	3	–	–	22	–	–	–	1	23
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	a
PARKS & RECREATION	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
LIBRARIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	9a	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	11
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	–	–	2	1
OTHER UTILITIES	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2
OTHER	1c	–	–	2	–	–	a	a	–	–	–	–	2
COMBINATIONS	57	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	–	3	–	29
FEDERAL	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WELFARE SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FIRE PROTECTION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SANITATION SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PARKS & RECREATION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LIBRARIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
OTHER UTILITIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMBINATIONS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATE	25	2	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	5	10
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
WELFARE SERVICES	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
FIRE PROTECTION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SANITATION SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	2
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
PARKS & RECREATION	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LIBRARIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
OTHER UTILITIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMBINATIONS	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
COUNTY	59	a	2	5	2	1	–	14	a	–	–	2	21
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WELFARE SERVICES	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	7	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	a	–	–	2	–
FIRE PROTECTION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SANITATION SERVICES	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION	11	a	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1
PARKS & RECREATION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LIBRARIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	a	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	a
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER UTILITIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
COMBINATIONS	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11
CITY	177	46	–	1	5	12	a	47	10	12	3	1	39
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	a	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
WELFARE SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
FIRE PROTECTION	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
SANITATION SERVICES	15	1	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
EDUCATION	47	45	–	–	3	–	–	a	–	–	–	–	10
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	a	–	–	–	–	2
PARKS & RECREATION	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
LIBRARIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER UTILITIES	a	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
OTHER	a	–	–	–	–	–	a	a	–	–	–	–	1
COMBINATIONS	a3	–	–	–	1	–	–	22	–	–	3	–	17
SPECIAL DISTRICT	11a	a2	–	–	1	–	–	21	–	–	–	1	11
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WELFARE SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FIRE PROTECTION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SANITATION SERVICES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION	1a1	a2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	10
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PARKS & RECREATION	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LIBRARIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	1
OTHER UTILITIES	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMBINATIONS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work stoppages by government level and function, and occupation, 1976—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Level and function	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation	Crafts	Other	Police	Fire	Police and fire	Other	
	Workers involved												
ALL FUNCTIONS	1[illegible].7	65.1	1.0	3.6	1.5	3.4	0.3	31.9	1.9	1.6	[illegible].2	22.2	68.9
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	4.6	-	-	(2)	.3	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	.1	4.2
WELFARE SERVICES	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	5.8	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	1.2	1.9
FIRE PROTECTION	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	4.1	.5	-	-	-	3.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
EDUCATION	83.0	64.6	-	(2)	.6	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	.1	12.4
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.2
PARKS & RECREATION	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	1.5
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	27.4	-	1.0	.5	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	25.8
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL.	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	(2)	-	-	.8	.4
OTHER UTILITIES	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.0
OTHER	1.1	-	-	.1	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	-	.4
COMBINATIONS	28.1	-	-	-	.4	-	-	10.8	-	-	1.2	-	15.7
FEDERAL	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARKS & RECREATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL.	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
OTHER UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBINATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	33.6	.5	-	.1	.1	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	29.9
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	4.3	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
WELFARE SERVICES	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.9
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	2.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	.1	1.9
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	2.1
PARKS & RECREATION	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	10.3
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL.	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	.8	-
OTHER UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBINATIONS	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
COUNTY	27.2	11.9	1.0	.5	.2	.4	-	3.5	.7	-	-	.1	8.8
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	.2	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE SERVICES	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	.9	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	.1	-
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	.4	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	12.1	11.9	-	(2)	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	(2)
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	.1
PARKS & RECREATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	2.3	-	1.0	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL.	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	.8	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3
COMBINATIONS	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	7.1
CITY	62.6	29.0	-	(2)	1.2	3.0	.3	16.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	.1	29.1
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	.1	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	.1	-
WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
FIRE PROTECTION	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	3.7	.5	-	-	-	3.0	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
EDUCATION	42.4	28.5	-	-	.8	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	8.8
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	.1	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	.1	-	-	-	-	(2)
PARKS & RECREATION	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER UTILITIES	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.0
OTHER	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	-	(2)
COMBINATIONS	10.4	-	-	-	.4	-	-	10.2	-	-	1.2	-	8.6
SPECIAL DISTRICT	37.0	23.7	-	-	(2)	-	-	10.8	-	-	-	.8	2.1
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	26.1	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARKS & RECREATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	.1	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL.	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	.8	.8
OTHER UTILITIES	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBINATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work stoppages by government level and function, and occupation, 1976—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Level and function	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation	Crafts	Other	Police	Fire	Police and fire	Other	
	Days idle during year												
ALL FUNCTIONS	1,090.7	713.5	21.7	44.1	11.3	12.1	1.0	888.7	3.2	6.5	5.2	6.3	439.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	23.1	-	-	.1	.4	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	.1	22.5
WELFARE SERVICES	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	30.9	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	2.1	5.6
FIRE PROTECTION	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	13.9	.5	-	-	-	12.1	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.1
EDUCATION	862.3	713.0	-	1.9	9.6	-	-	26.2	-	-	-	.7	110.9
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	.1	17.8	-	-	-	-	7.1
PARKS & RECREATION	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	9.6
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	105.0	-	21.7	1.4	.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	.1	80.9
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	204.9	-	-	40.3	-	-	-	189.2	(2)	-	-	1.2	14.1
OTHER UTILITIES	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	-	-	-	-	4.8
OTHER	11.5	-	-	.6	-	-	.6	.7	-	-	-	-	9.5
COMBINATION	371.6	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	199.8	-	-	5.2	-	165.4
FEDERAL	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARKS & RECREATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
OTHER UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBINATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	148.2	1.8	-	20.9	.1	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	3.0	116.4
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	22.5	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.5
WELFARE SERVICES	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.6
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	74.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	.7	11.0
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	6.2
PARKS & RECREATION	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	30.5
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	23.8	-	-	20.3	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	.8	-
OTHER UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	.8	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBINATION	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0
COUNTY	205.3	119.6	21.7	3.1	.4	3.2	-	19.9	.9	-	-	.4	140.4
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	.4	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE SERVICES	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	1.3	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	.4	-
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	3.2	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	138.0	119.6	-	1.9	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	.2
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.3	-	-	-	-	.7
PARKS & RECREATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	27.0	-	21.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	9.5	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4
COMBINATION	126.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	124.2
CITY	714.9	488.3	-	.1	10.8	8.9	1.0	232.9	2.3	6.5	5.2	.1	159.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	.8	-	-	.1	(1)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	.1	-
WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-
FIRE PROTECTION	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	9.8	.5	-	-	-	8.9	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.1
EDUCATION	489.5	285.6	-	-	9.6	-	-	19.4	-	-	-	-	90.9
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.5	-	-	-	-	.1
PARKS & RECREATION	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	96.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.8
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER UTILITIES	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	-	-	-	1.8
OTHER	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.7	-	-	-	-	.1
COMBINATION	101.7	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	198.1	-	-	5.2	-	17.2
SCHOOL DISTRICT	349.2	109.7	-	-	.1	-	-	199.9	-	-	-	.8	21.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE PROTECTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION	329.0	109.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	9.1
STREETS & HIGHWAYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARKS & RECREATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOSPITALS & HEALTH SERVICES	1.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION & ALLIED FACIL	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.6	-	-	-	.8	14.1
OTHER UTILITIES	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBINATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] See footnote 1, table 4.

[2] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

Table A-5. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Total	All unions and associations[2]			AFL-CIO		
		Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No Information
	Stoppages beginning in year						
ALL STATES	378	341	20	-	139	13	-
ALABAMA	8	6	2	-	6	2	-
ALASKA	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	23	20	1	-	9	1	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	6	6	-	-	3	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
FLORIDA	4	2	-	-	2	-	-
GEORGIA	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
HAWAII	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	43	40	3	-	17	2	-
INDIANA	4	2	2	-	-	1	-
IOWA	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	8	7	1	-	6	1	-
LOUISIANA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
MARYLAND	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	6	6	-	-	2	-	-
MICHIGAN	26	26	-	-	13	-	-
MINNESOTA	4	4	-	-	2	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	4	3	-	-	2	-	-
MONTANA	3	3	-	-	1	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	30	29	-	-	9	-	-
NEW MEXICO	3	1	2	-	1	1	-
NEW YORK	15	15	-	-	6	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	4	-	2	-	-	1	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	44	40	4	-	15	3	-
OKLAHOMA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	6	6	-	-	2	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	93	93	-	-	28	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	4	4	-	-	1	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	4	4	-	-	1	-	-
TEXAS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	5	5	-	-	3	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	4	2	-	-	2	-	-
WISCONSIN	10	9	1	-	5	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Other unions			Employee associations			No union
	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	
	Stoppages beginning in year						
ALL STATES	28	-	-	174	7	-	17
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ALASKA	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	4	-	-	9	-	-	2
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
ILLINOIS	4	-	-	19	1	-	-
INDIANA	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	3	-	-	10	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MISSOURI	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
MONTANA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	3	-	-	17	-	-	1
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	1	-	-	24	1	-	-
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
OREGON	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	6	-	-	59	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
WISCONSIN	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Total	All unions and associations[2]			AFL-CIO		
		Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information
	Workers involved						
ALL STATES	180.7	177.8	1.5	-	94.3	0.7	-
ALABAMA	2.3	2.0	.2	-	2.0	.2	-
ALASKA	4.2	4.2	-	-	.2	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	21.6	21.4	.1	-	17.1	.1	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	2.1	2.1	-	-	.7	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2.1	2.1	(3)	-	2.1	-	-
FLORIDA	.2	.1	-	-	.1	-	-
GEORGIA	.3	.3	(3)	-	.3	(3)	-
HAWAII	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	.6	.5	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	8.3	8.2	.1	-	2.9	(3)	-
INDIANA	.4	.3	.1	-	-	.1	-
IOWA	(3)	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	9.9	9.9	(3)	-	.4	(3)	-
LOUISIANA	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	.1	.1	-	-	.1	-	-
MARYLAND	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	23.1	23.1	-	-	22.6	-	-
MICHIGAN	9.1	9.1	-	-	8.1	-	-
MINNESOTA	1.6	1.6	-	-	1.1	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	.4	.4	-	-	.2	-	-
MONTANA	.8	.8	-	-	(3)	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.9	.9	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	16.1	16.1	-	-	7.8	-	-
NEW MEXICO	.6	.3	.3	-	.3	(3)	-
NEW YORK	20.6	20.6	-	-	15.6	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	.3	-	.1	-	-	.1	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	11.6	11.3	.4	-	6.8	.1	-
OKLAHOMA	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	.4	.4	-	-	(3)	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	23.8	23.8	-	-	6.3	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	2.6	2.6	-	-	2.3	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	2.6	2.6	-	-	.2	-	-
TEXAS	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	6.8	6.8	-	-	1.8	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	.1	.1	-	-	.1	-	-
WISCONSIN	4.3	4.2	.1	-	1.2	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Other unions			Employee associations			No union
	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	
	Workers involved						
ALL STATES	4.2	-	-	79.3	0.8	-	1.4
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
ALASKA	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	.2	-	-	4.2	-	-	.1
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	.1	-	-	1.3	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	.5	-	-	(3)
ILLINOIS	.1	-	-	5.2	(3)	-	-
INDIANA	.2	-	-	.1	(3)	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	(3)	-	-	.4	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	1.3	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
MISSOURI	-	-	-	.2	-	-	(3)
MONTANA	.6	-	-	.1	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	.5	-	-	7.8	-	-	(3)
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.2
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	(3)	-	-	6.5	.3	-	-
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
OREGON	.1	-	-	.2	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	.3	-	-	17.2	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	.5	-	-	1.9	-	-	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
WISCONSIN	.1	-	-	2.9	.1	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Total	All unions and associations[2]			AFL-CIO		
		Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information
	Days idle during year						
ALL STATES	1,690.7	1,675.9	9.9	-	903.3	2.7	-
ALABAMA	10.9	9.7	.8	-	9.7	.8	-
ALASKA	24.9	24.9	-	-	.9	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	494.2	493.7	.4	-	463.0	.4	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	7.6	7.6	-	-	1.4	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5.6	5.6	(3)	-	5.6	-	-
FLORIDA	1.3	.1	-	-	.1	-	-
GEORGIA	.4	.3	.1	-	.3	.1	-
HAWAII	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	2.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	62.9	62.5	.4	-	23.8	.3	-
INDIANA	2.4	1.9	.5	-	-	.2	-
IOWA	(3)	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	95.0	94.7	.3	-	.7	.3	-
LOUISIANA	1.7	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-
MAINE	.2	.2	-	-	.2	-	-
MARYLAND	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	70.3	70.3	-	-	67.9	-	-
MICHIGAN	47.2	47.2	-	-	23.6	-	-
MINNESOTA	15.5	15.5	-	-	4.5	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	2.4	2.3	-	-	1.8	-	-
MONTANA	1.0	1.0	-	-	.3	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	73.6	73.6	-	-	66.2	-	-
NEW MEXICO	7.4	2.1	5.3	-	2.1	.1	-
NEW YORK	129.4	129.4	-	-	53.6	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1.4	-	.2	-	-	.1	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	85.1	83.5	1.6	-	35.6	.5	-
OKLAHOMA	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	2.2	2.2	-	-	.2	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	414.6	414.6	-	-	127.7	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	4.7	4.7	-	-	2.3	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	6.0	6.0	-	-	.2	-	-
TEXAS	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	65.6	65.6	-	-	17.8	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	.5	.4	-	-	.4	-	-
WISCONSIN	40.8	40.6	.2	-	13.2	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1976[1] —Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

State	Other unions			Employee associations			No union
	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	Officially recognized	Not recognized	No information	
	Days idle during year						
ALL STATES	45.7	0.1	-	726.9	7.0	-	5.0
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
ALASKA	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	1.3	-	-	29.6	-	-	.1
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	.1	-	-	6.1	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	(3)
ILLINOIS	.8	-	-	38.0	.1	-	-
INDIANA	.6	-	-	1.3	.3	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	94.1	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	.1	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	13.0	-	-	18.6	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
MISSOURI	-	-	-	.4	-	-	.1
MONTANA	.6	-	-	.1	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	2.1	-	-	25.3	-	-	(3)
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-
NEW YORK	20.3	-	-	55.6	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	.2	-	1.2
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	.8	.1	-	47.1	.9	-	-
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
OREGON	.7	-	-	1.2	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	3.8	-	-	283.2	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	1.6	-	-	6.3	-	-	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	47.8	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
WISCONSIN	.1	-	-	27.3	.4	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Stoppages extending across State lines were counted separately in each State affected: Workers involved and days idle were allocated among the States.

[2] Excludes strike(s) where there is no union.

[3] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes denote zeros.

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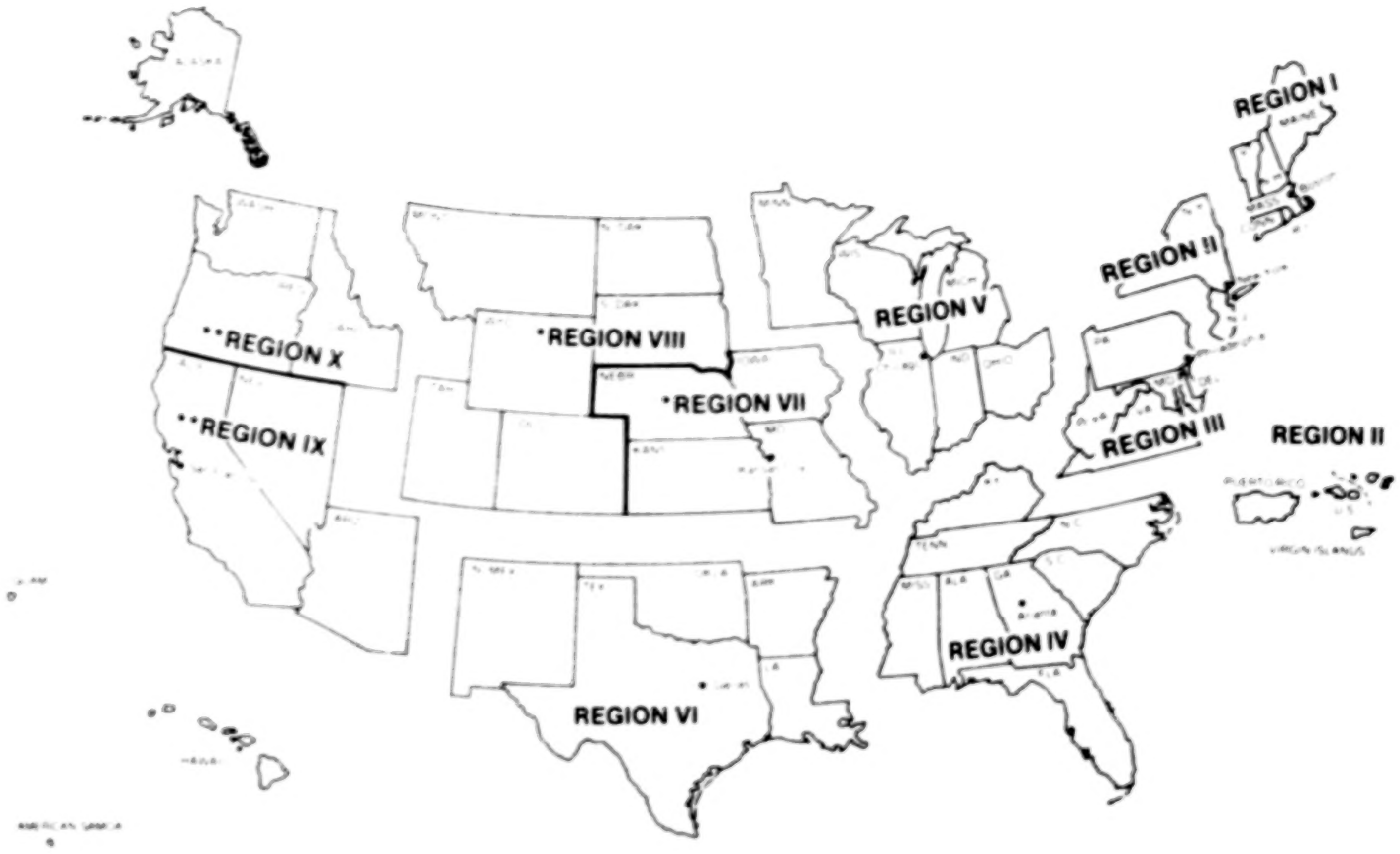

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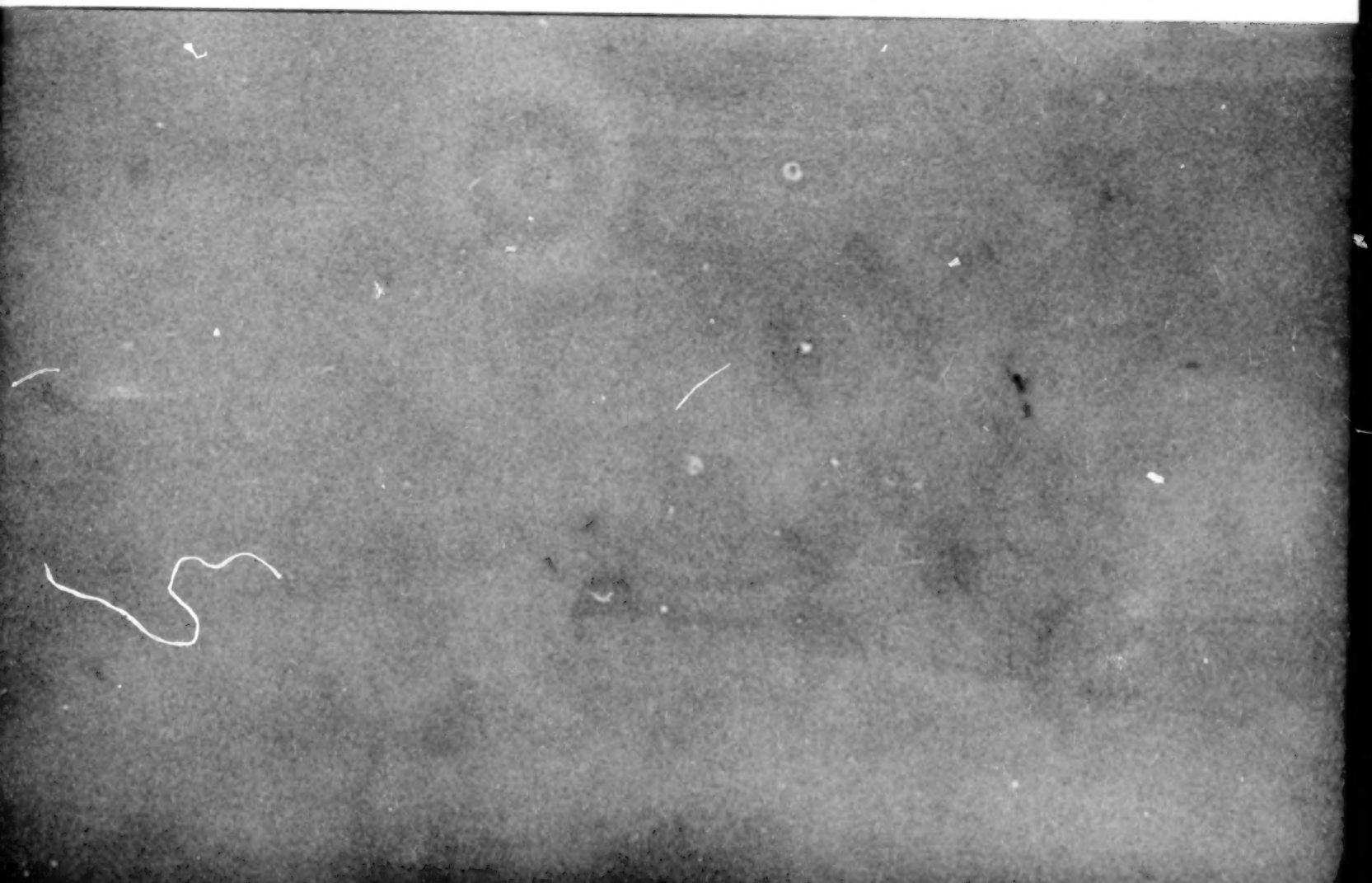

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